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opposed to each other. "Thus the male and female are complementary; they are in no sense the same and in no sense equal to one another; the accurate adjustment of society depends upon the proper observance of this fact." Sex antagonism is the result of the disturbance of complementary relations in an artificial society the practical significance of which is exhibited in the modern feminist movement. Beginning in inter-sex antagonisms it culminates in intra-sex conflict, and the author sees great danger in the tendency to develop the latent secondary male characters in the female sex. He says: "By training her recessive male qualities she can never attain to more than a secondary position in the social body; but by cultivating her dominant female qualities, by increasing their value, she will gain power which no man can usurp and will attain that position as a true complement of man which is essential for the permanence and the vigor of the race."

Many readers will feel that the writer has exaggerated the differences in sex characters of men and women, but that it is a subject too much neglected, all who realize its fundamental importance will readily admit.

The book is thought-provoking, presents an old subject in a new light, and is worthy of serious study by all who view with concern the new adjustments required by modern civilization.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND, BERNARD. *The Fall of Protection*. Pp. xi, 372. Price, \$3.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

The author of this book states in the preface that though he has not exerted himself to be *impartial*, yet he has tried not to be unfair, in the sense of suppressing or misstating facts and arguments which support opinions not his own. This purpose has been steadily maintained in the main part of the work, which consists of an account of the protective system in Great Britain and its fall from 1840 to 1850. Throughout the explanation of the old national system and the colonial system, and in the narrative of Peel's fiscal reforms, 1842-1845, the battle of the corn laws, Peel's conversion, and the repeal of the corn laws and the navigation laws, our author is not only not unfair, but rather gives the impression of impartiality. The general direction in which his sympathies lie is indicated, however, by his minimizing, through a failure to say much about it, the important part which Richard Cobden played in the struggle for repeal. It is indicated also by his belief that it was a mistake to assert that the corn laws had raised or maintained rents, farming profits, or bread prices; or, at least, it was a very great exaggeration of the practical effects of those laws. It is open to question, or at least difficult to prove, he maintained, whether the English corn laws, *while they lasted*, ever raised the rent of a farm, or the profits of a farmer, or the price of a loaf. This position, however, seems untenable, when we consider that the price of wheat in England in 1842 (to take our author's own figures) was 57s. per quarter, whereas in Germany it was only 40s. The freight to London being 5s. per quarter, the duty must have kept the English price artificially high, and therefore main-

tained British rents and bread prices higher than they would otherwise have been.

In the closing portions of the book, which present a brief account of the existing tariff system, the leanings of the author are more apparent. It is pointed out that the fiscal revolution of 1846 was made possible by the fact that England's supremacy at sea was unchallenged, which gave her assurance of foreign food supplies; by the fact that England possessed a subject empire which could be held open by force for England's exports; and by the fact that England's manufacturing power was unrivaled. But at the present day British control of the sea is no longer unchallenged, the colonies of the British Empire have adopted protective tariffs, and England's manufacturing power is subject to keen competition. As English agriculture was ruined, so by a later development in the same process, unless steps are taken to prevent it, will English manufactures be destroyed. The author believes that this development can be prevented by the adoption of the Chamberlain plan, a reform based upon the national policy of moderate protection and colonial preference abandoned by Peel in 1846. The Chamberlain proposal has been defeated, it is true, but its principle has been accepted by one of the great British parties; it is being resisted more and more weakly by the other; and, if signs can be trusted, it will be carried into effect, in some shape, at no very remote date.

ELIOT JONES.

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HOLMES, ARTHUR. *The Conservation of the Child*. Pp. 345. Price, \$1.25. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company,

The title of this book, while applicable, does not give the prospective buyer an adequate index to its contents, as the title of all serious books should do. The subject is the mental and physical deficiency of certain children. If the sub-title were used in the place of the one printed on the covers, the buyer would know exactly the nature of the book: "A Manual of Clinical Psychology presenting the Examination and Treatment of Backward Children." To be sure, it is a discussion of the conservation of some children, probably 10 per cent of all of them. Such a valuable book should not be issued without an index.

Dr. Holmes has been associated with Dr. Witmer almost since the beginning of the work of the psychological clinic, the initial attempt to use clinical methods in the investigation and treatment of troublesome school children, and his book is the result of the sixteen years' work of the clinic. The first chapter is a historical sketch of the treatment of feeble-mindedness. Following this is a description of the establishment and organization of the psychological clinic in the University of Pennsylvania. Nearly one-half of the book is taken up with the discussion of the cases which have appeared in the clinic. Most of this discussion is extremely valuable. The cases are well chosen but would be more serviceable if a complete history of each individual case were given, as Huey has done in his case book of backward children. One of the most